



Federal income taxes

Federal individual income taxes facts

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) was passed in 2017 and was first effective during the 2018 tax season. It made sweeping changes to the individual provisions of the federal tax code, particularly the standard deduction and itemized deductions. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) of 2025 made some of those changes permanent, tweaked others, and introduced new tax code provisions.

It's not just policy changes that affect federal income tax collection; the number of filers and their incomes play a role. This chapter, which describes taxpayers and their behavior over the last decade, serves as a benchmark to evaluate the effects of the TCJA and the OBBBA.

Federal income tax collection trends

- The IRS collected \$2.1 trillion in individual income taxes in 2022, 33.3% more than in 2017 (not inflation adjusted).
- From 2017 to 2022, the number of tax returns increased 5.5%, and average adjusted gross income (AGI) rose 27.7%.
- In 2022, the average effective income tax rate was 14.1%, up from 13.0% in 2018 and down from 14.4% in 2017.
- Returns with income over \$100,000 paid 86.8% of all federal individual income taxes in 2022, up from 81.1% in 2017.

Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

- The EITC provided \$60.1 billion in credits across 24.1 million tax returns in 2022.
- Over 95% of EITC dollars went to filers with children.

Child Tax Credit (CTC)

- The TCJA doubled the maximum CTC, raised the refundable portion of the credit, and made it available to higher-income families. The OBBBA increased the maximum CTC again and indexed it for inflation.
- The number of returns claiming the non-refundable portion increased 78% the first year the TCJA was effective.
- In 2022, families with AGI over \$100,000 received, as a group, \$42.0 billion in CTC credits. That was over eight times more than in 2017.

Standard deduction vs. itemized deductions

- Both the TCJA and OBBBA increased the standard deduction and limited some popular deductions.
- The share of returns that itemized fell to 9.5% in 2022, down from 30.6% in 2017.

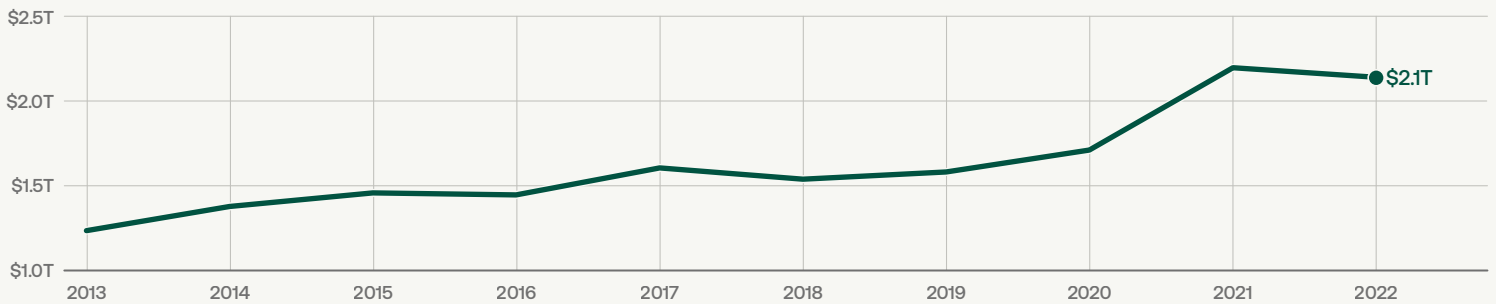
Itemized deductions

- From 2017 to 2022, the average state and local tax (SALT) deduction fell from \$13,457 to \$8,303. The average deduction fell 96% among the highest-income tax returns.
- The share of returns claiming the charitable deduction dropped from 24.8% in 2017 to 7.5% in 2022, mirroring the reduction in itemized returns.
- The average charitable contributions deduction rose as the pool of taxpayers claiming it became more concentrated among higher-income filers.
- In 2022, 11.6 million returns claimed the mortgage interest deduction for a total of \$147.0 billion.
- High-income households claim the largest mortgage interest deductions, though their average deduction decreased from 2017 to 2022.
- In 2022, 25.7 million returns claimed the qualified business income (QBI) deduction, totaling \$216.1 billion. The QBI deduction was established by the TCJA.
- Nearly three-quarters of returns with income over \$1 million claimed the QBI deduction, averaging nearly \$160,000 per return.

How much does the IRS collect from individual income taxes?

The IRS collected \$2.1 trillion in individual income taxes in 2022. This was down from \$2.2 trillion the year before. Compared to 2017, the year before the implementation of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA), total individual income taxes collected increased 33.3%.

Total individual income tax collected



Source: Internal Revenue Service
Note: Not adjusted for inflation.

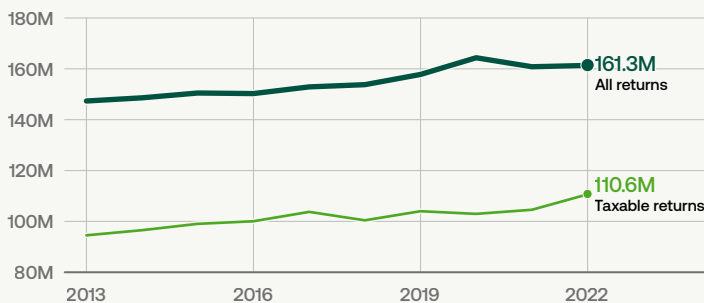


Adjusted gross income (AGI) is a tax filer's total income from all sources — wages, tips, interest, dividends, capital gains, business income, and retirement income — minus certain adjustments. These adjustments include contributions to a retirement account or a health savings account. In other words, AGI is income before deductions or credits, but after subtracting a few specific expenses the IRS allows.

How has the pool of federal taxpayers changed over time?

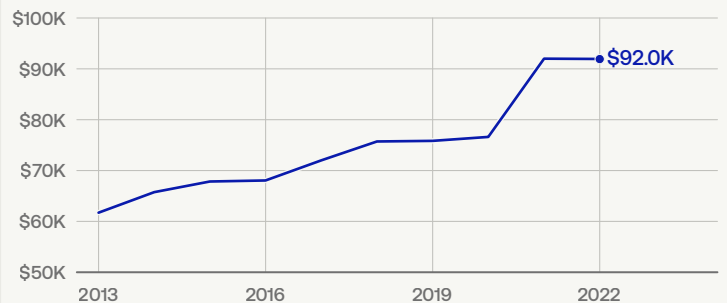
What the federal government collects from individual income taxes depends on the number of tax filers and their incomes. Increases in either may raise income tax revenue while declines may have the opposite effect. The number of tax returns filed increased from 160.8 million in 2021 to 161.3 million in 2022. Average adjusted gross income (AGI) declined 0.1%. Compared to 2017, the number of tax returns filed in 2022 increased 5.5%, and average AGI increased 27.7%.

Number of tax returns filed



Source: Internal Revenue Service

Average tax return adjusted gross income



Source: Internal Revenue Service
Note: Not adjusted for inflation.

What are federal income tax rates?

The United States has a progressive federal income tax system, meaning tax rates increase as income rises. The TCJA reduced tax rates for most income levels and adjusted the income ranges subject to each tax rate. For example, it changed the highest federal marginal income tax rate — the rate applied to the last dollar of income for the highest earners — from 39.6% on income over \$418,400 for single filers to 37% on income over \$500,000. (This increased to \$539,900 by 2022 due to inflation adjustments applied by the IRS.) These changes were set to expire at the end of 2025, but were made permanent by the OBBBA.

Realized capital gains, which are the profits from selling assets such as stocks, bonds, or real estate, are also taxed. Profits from selling assets held less than one year are taxed at the same rate as regular income. If they're held longer than one year, though, they are taxed at lower rates than other income. While the TCJA did not change the capital gains tax rate, the income brackets to which each rate is applied shifted to align with the regular tax rate schedule.

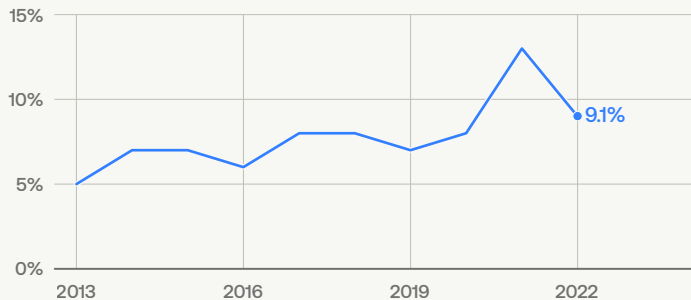
Regular and capital gains tax rates, 2017 and 2018, by select filing statuses							
Pre-TCJA (2017)				TCJA (2018)			
Select filing statuses		Tax rates		Select filing statuses		Tax rates	
Single	Married filing jointly	Regular tax rate	Capital gains tax rate	Single	Married filing jointly	Regular tax rate	Capital gains tax rate
\$0–\$9,325	\$0–\$18,650	10%	0%	\$0–\$9,525	\$0–\$19,050	10%	0%
\$9,326–\$37,950	\$18,651–\$75,900	15%		\$9,526–\$38,700	\$19,051–\$77,400	12%	
\$37,951–\$91,900	\$75,901–\$153,100	25%	15%	\$38,701–\$82,500	\$77,401–\$165,000	22%	15%
\$91,901–\$191,650	\$153,101–\$233,350	28%		\$82,501–\$157,500	\$165,001–\$315,000	24%	
\$191,651–\$416,700	\$233,351–\$416,700	33%		\$157,501–\$200,000	\$315,001–\$400,000	32%	
\$416,701–\$418,400	\$416,701–\$470,700	35%		\$200,001–\$500,000	\$400,001–\$600,000	35%	
Over \$418,400	Over \$470,700	39.6%	20%	Over \$500,000	Over \$600,000	37%	20%

Source: Internal Revenue Service
Note: The OBBBA made the TCJA changes to tax brackets and tax rates permanent.

What share of taxpayer income is taxed at capital gains rates?

In 2022, 9.1% of tax filers' adjusted gross income (AGI) was taxed at the long-term capital gains rates. Over the last decade, this percentage averaged 7.8%, reaching as low as 5.3% and as high as 13.0%. A larger share of high-income tax filers' AGI comes from realized long-term capital gains: 32.7% in 2022 for people with an AGI over \$1 million. Filers with AGI under \$25,000 may include retirees who rely on investment income and have little wage or salary income, or high-wealth individuals who had low income due to business losses or other factors, but still realized capital gains.

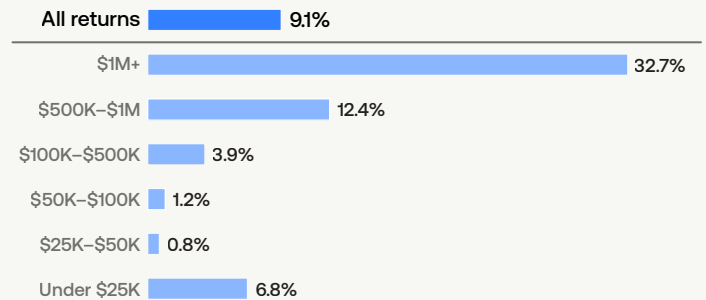
Long-term capital gains as a share of AGI



Source: Internal Revenue Service

Share of AGI from long-term capital gains (2022)

By AGI group



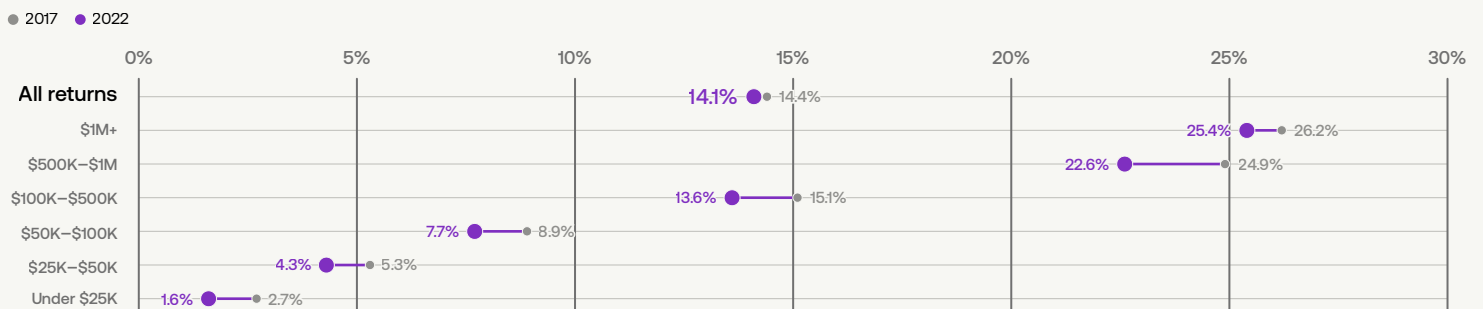
Source: Internal Revenue Service

How much do people pay in federal individual income taxes?

A filer's effective tax rate, or the percentage of their income paid in taxes, is typically lower than their tax bracket. That's for two reasons: 1) because marginal tax rates apply to the last dollars earned rather than all income, and 2) because lower tax rates are applied to some income, such as capital gains and dividends. In 2022, the average effective federal income tax rate was 14.1%, up from 13.0% in 2018, but below the 2017 pre-TCJA level of 14.4%. Effective tax rates ranged from 1.6% for filers earning under \$25,000 to 25.4% for people earning over \$1 million.

Average effective federal income tax rate

By AGI group



Source: Internal Revenue Service

Note: Effective rates are calculated based on income tax paid after tax credits.

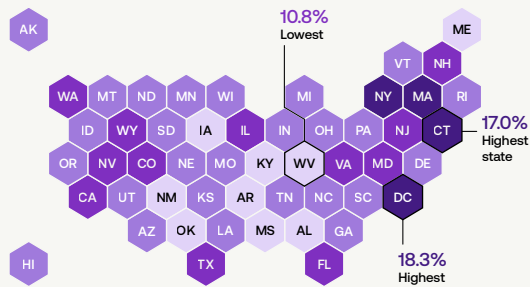
How do effective federal income tax rates vary by state?

Taxpayers had the highest effective federal income tax rate in higher-income states like Connecticut (17.0%), New York (16.7%), and Massachusetts (16.6%). The lowest effective tax rates were in lower-income states like West Virginia (10.8%) and Mississippi (10.9%). Since 2017, the effective tax rate has increased in 18 states and fallen in 31.

Average effective federal income tax rate, by state

2022

10% 12% 14% 16% 19%

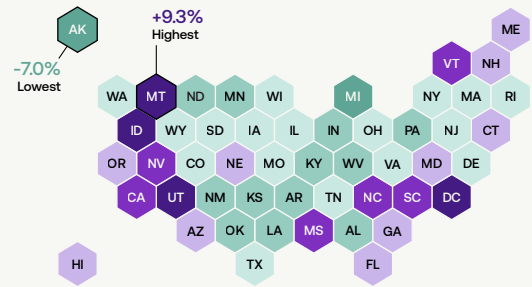


Source: Internal Revenue Service

Note: Effective rates are calculated based on income tax paid after tax credits.

Change from 2017

-7% -4% -2% 0% +2% +4% +10%

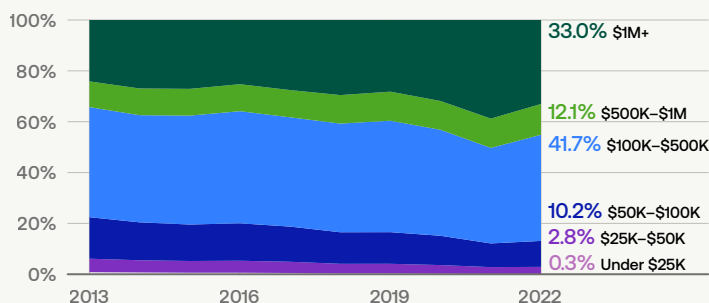


What is the distribution of taxes paid by income level?

The portion of total income taxes paid by higher-income tax filers has grown since 2017, mirroring rising incomes. Between 2017 and 2022, the share of tax returns with AGIs over \$100,000 increased by 5.7 percentage points, up from 18.1% to 23.8%. The share of income taxes paid by the group also increased 5.7 percentage points from 81.1% to 86.8%.

Share of federal income taxes collected

By AGI group

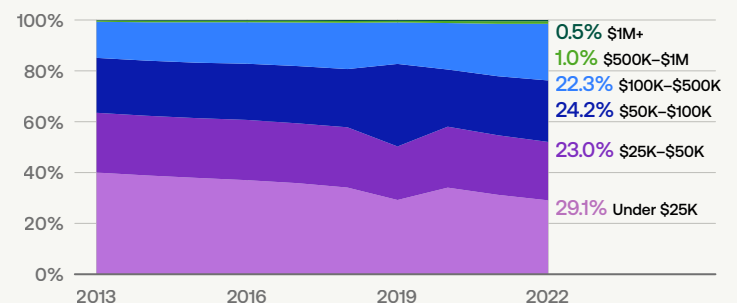


Source: Internal Revenue Service

Note: May not add to 100 because of rounding.

Share of tax returns filed

By AGI group



Source: Internal Revenue Service

Note: May not add to 100 because of rounding.

What is the standard tax deduction?

The standard deduction reduces a taxpayer's taxable income by a fixed amount. When taxpayers file their federal individual income tax return, they choose between the standard deduction or a series of itemized deductions. The TCJA nearly doubled the standard deduction to \$12,000 for individuals and to \$24,000 for joint filers. The OBBBA further increased the standard deduction and made those new levels permanent.

Standard deduction, by filing status

Filing status	Pre-TCJA (2017)	TCJA (2018)	OBBBA (2025)
Individual	\$6,350	\$12,000	\$15,750
Joint	\$12,700	\$24,000	\$31,500
Head of household	\$9,350	\$18,000	\$23,625

Source: Internal Revenue Service

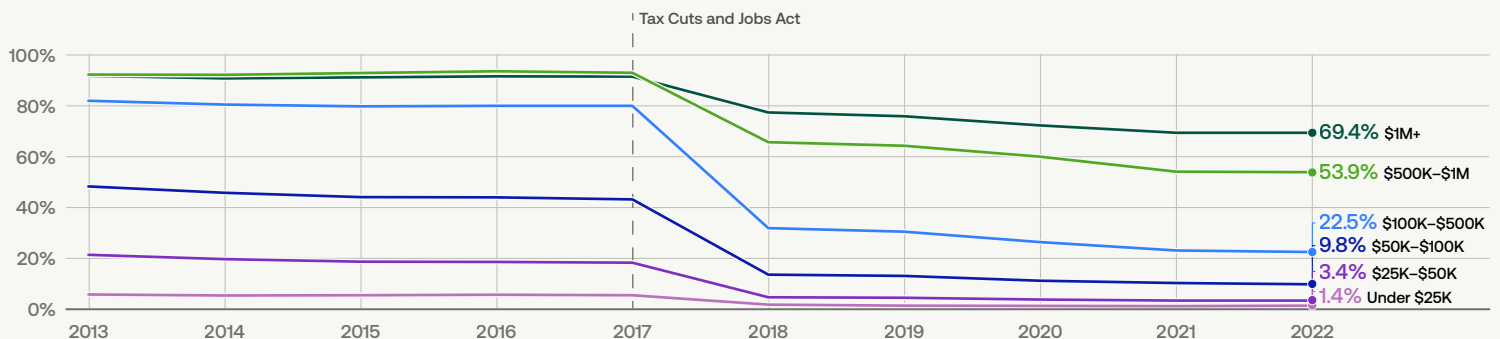
Note: Without OBBBA, the standard deduction would have been \$15,000 for individuals, \$30,000 for joint filers, and \$22,500 for heads of household in 2025.

How many people itemize their taxes?

Itemizing means listing specific deductible expenses incurred throughout the year to reduce taxable income. Typically, tax filers choose to itemize only when their itemized deductions exceed the standard deduction. It is most common among high-income taxpayers. Following the implementation of the TCJA, the portion of itemized returns fell from 30.6% in 2017 to 11.4% in 2018. Itemizing declined by nearly 50 percentage points among returns with an AGI of \$100,000 to \$500,000. While itemizing fell among the highest-income taxpayers as well, more than 50% of returns with an AGI over \$500,000 continued doing so in 2022.

Share of returns claiming itemized deductions

By AGI group



Source: Internal Revenue Service

What are the most common income tax deductions?

The state and local tax (SALT), home mortgage interest, and charitable contribution deductions are the three most frequently claimed by taxpayers who itemize. SALT was claimed on the most returns (15.1 million), while the charitable contributions deduction had the highest dollar value (\$222.4 billion) in 2022.

Number of returns and amount claimed, by itemized deduction (2022)

Type of itemized deduction	Total returns	Total amount claimed
SALT	15.1 million	\$125.2 billion
Mortgage interest	11.6 million	\$147.0 billion
Charitable contributions	12.2 million	\$222.4 billion

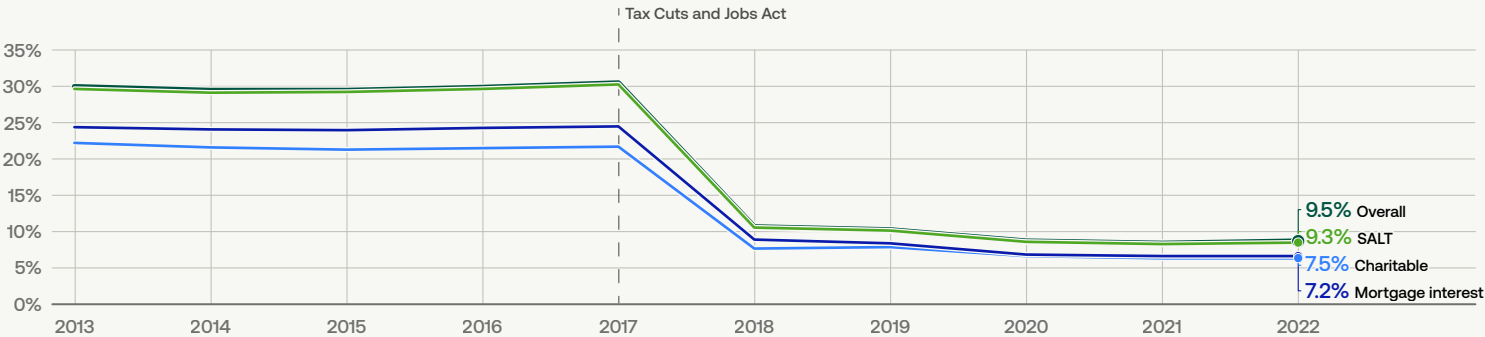
Source: Internal Revenue Service

Are more or fewer filers claiming popular deductions since TCJA?

Mirroring the decline in itemization, the share of tax returns claiming SALT, mortgage interest, and charitable contributions deductions has declined since 2017. In 2022, 9.3% of returns claimed SALT, 7.5% claimed the charitable contribution deduction, and 7.2% claimed the mortgage interest deduction. More than 20% of returns claimed these deductions before the TCJA.

Share of returns claiming itemized deductions

By type of deduction



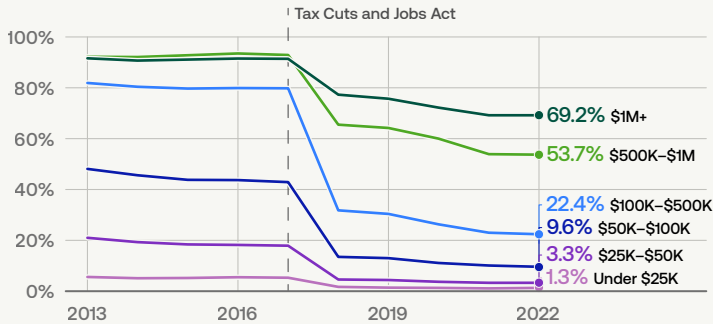
Source: Internal Revenue Service

How has the use of the SALT deduction changed since the TCJA?

During the 2018–2025 tax seasons, the SALT deduction allowed taxpayers who itemize to deduct up to \$10,000 in state and local property taxes and either income or sales taxes paid. The OBBBA increased this cap to \$40,000 until 2030, at which point it will revert to \$10,000 unless further legislative action is taken. Prior to the TCJA, there was no cap on how much could be deducted. The cap doesn't apply to state and local taxes associated with a trade or business (there is no upper limit). In 2022, 15.1 million returns claimed SALT deductions — nearly all the returns that itemized. The average SALT deduction fell from \$13,457 in 2017 to \$8,303 in 2022. High-income filers with AGI over \$1 million were most affected by the change with their average deduction per return falling 96.0% from \$282,402 to \$11,233.

Share of returns claiming SALT deduction

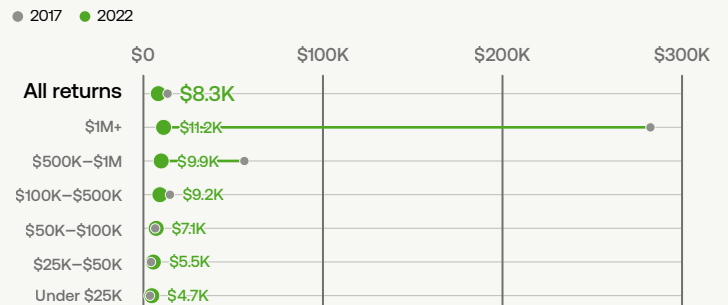
By AGI group



Source: Internal Revenue Service

Average SALT deduction

By AGI group



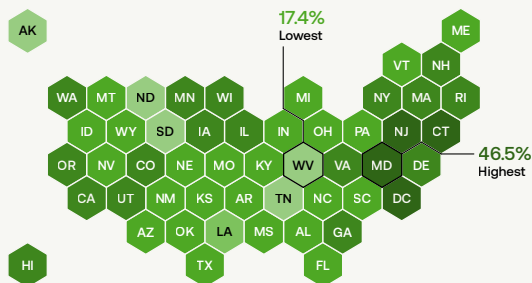
Source: Internal Revenue Service

How have SALT deductions changed by state?

From 2017 to 2022, the share of taxpayers claiming the SALT deduction declined in every state. In Wisconsin, West Virginia, and Ohio, the share of returns claiming SALT fell by more than 80%. It declined least, but by still more than 50%, in California, Maryland, and Hawaii.

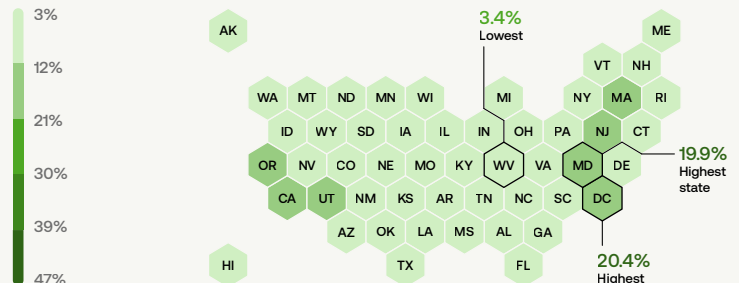
Share of returns claiming SALT deduction, by state

2017



Source: Internal Revenue Service

2022

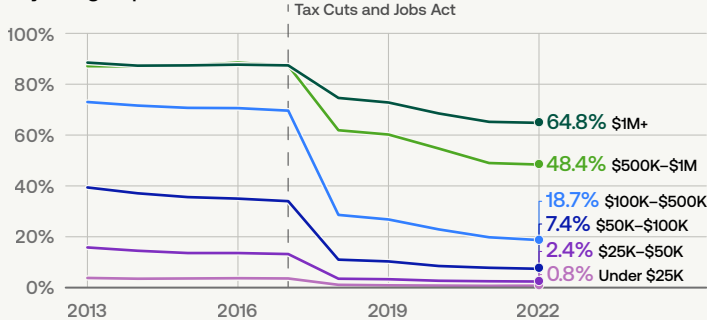


Has use of the charitable contributions deduction changed since the TCJA?

The charitable contributions deduction allows itemizers to deduct qualified donations to nonprofit organizations from their taxable income. In 2022, 12.2 million returns claimed the deduction, totaling \$222.4 billion — the largest itemized deduction by dollar amount. While the share of returns claiming the charitable contributions deduction fell from 24.8% in 2017 to 7.5% in 2022, the average deduction increased across all income groups. High-income taxpayers are more likely to claim this deduction due partly to their greater likelihood of itemizing. The drop in claims after TCJA follows the broader decline in itemizing.

Share of tax returns claiming charitable contributions deduction

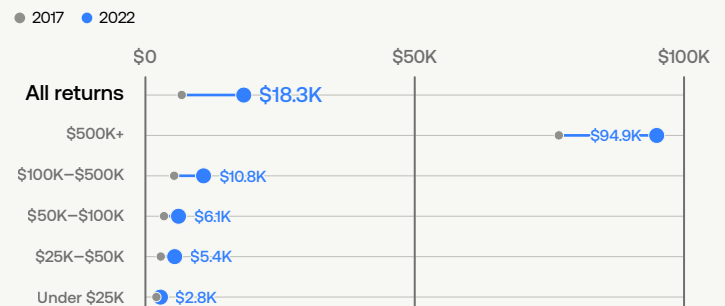
By AGI group



Source: Internal Revenue Service

Average charitable deduction

By AGI group



Source: Internal Revenue Service

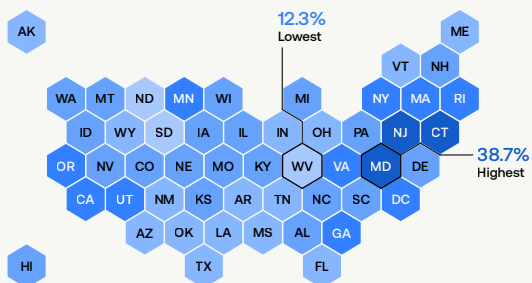
How have charitable deductions changed at the state level?

From 2017 to 2022, the share of taxpayers claiming the charitable contributions deduction fell in every state. In some states, including Connecticut, New Jersey, and Minnesota, the share of returns claiming the deduction fell by more than 22 percentage points.

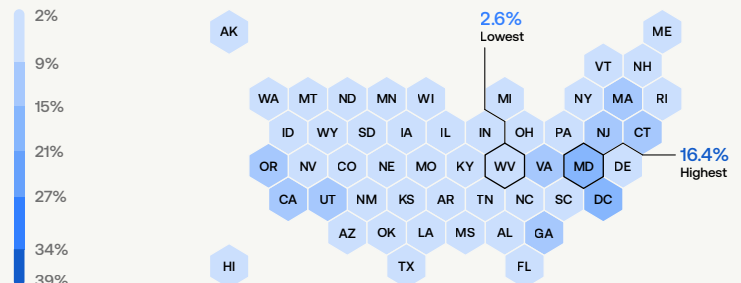
Share of returns claiming charitable contributions deduction, by state

2017

2022



Source: Internal Revenue Service



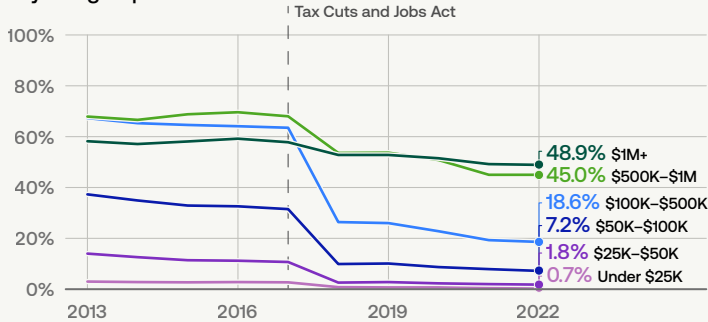
How has the use of the mortgage interest deduction changed since the TCJA?

The mortgage interest deduction lets itemizers deduct a limited amount of interest paid on home loans from their taxable income. The TCJA reduced the amount of mortgage debt eligible for the deduction for new loans from \$1 million to \$750,000 and the OBBBA made this change permanent. In 2022, 11.6 million returns claimed the deduction, totaling \$147.0 billion.

As with other itemized deductions, the share of returns claiming this fell after the TCJA. Higher-income households still take the largest deductions, although the average deduction taken decreased from 2017 to 2022 for filers with an AGI of \$1 million or more.

Share of tax returns claiming home mortgage interest deduction

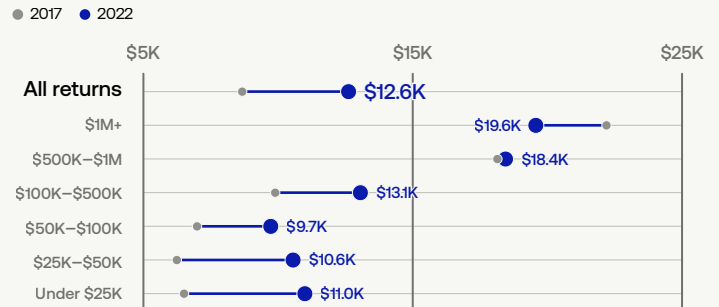
By AGI group



Source: Internal Revenue Service

Average mortgage interest deduction

By AGI group



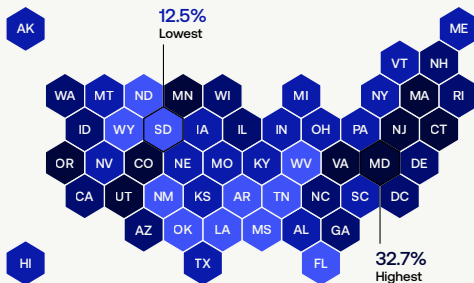
Source: Internal Revenue Service

How has use of the mortgage interest deduction changed across states?

The share of returns claiming the mortgage interest deduction fell by more than 80% between 2017 and 2022 in Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Vermont.

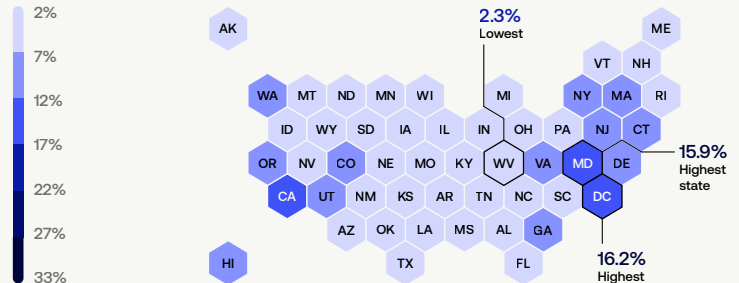
Share of returns claiming home mortgage interest deduction, by state

2017



Source: Internal Revenue Service

2022



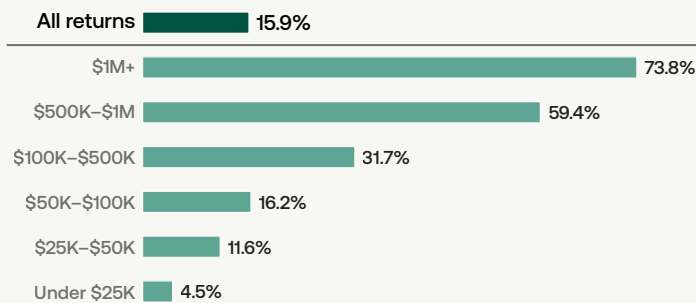
What is the Qualified Business Income (QBI) deduction?

The TCJA established the QBI deduction. This deduction lets owners of pass-through businesses, such as sole proprietorships and LLCs, deduct up to 20% of their qualified business income (with some limitations and restrictions). It is not an itemized deduction and can be used by filers claiming the standard deduction.

In 2022, 25.7 million returns claimed QBI deductions totaling \$216.1 billion. The average deduction was \$8,423. High-income filers were most likely to claim it: 73.8% of returns with earnings over \$1 million used it, reducing their taxable income by an average of \$159,978 per return. By contrast, filers with AGIs under \$50,000 claimed an average deduction of less than \$1,500 per return. The deduction provision was scheduled to expire at the end of 2025, but was made permanent by the OBBBA.

Share of tax returns claiming QBI deduction (2022)

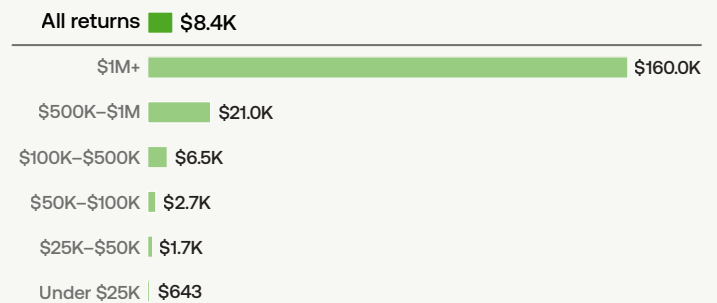
By AGI group



Source: Internal Revenue Service

Average QBI deduction (2022)

By AGI group



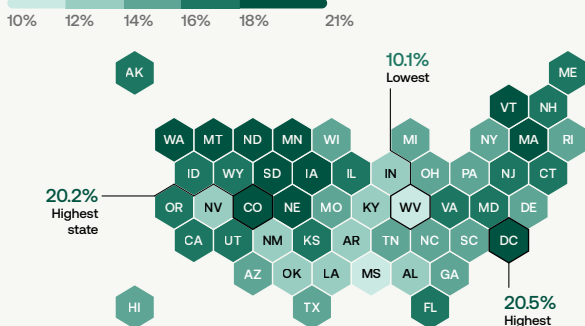
Source: Internal Revenue Service

How do QBI claims vary by state?

In 2022, the share of returns claiming the QBI deduction ranged from about 10% in West Virginia to more than 20% in Colorado, South Dakota, and Washington, DC. The highest average deduction was taken in Nevada at nearly \$13,000.

Share of returns claiming QBI deduction (2022)

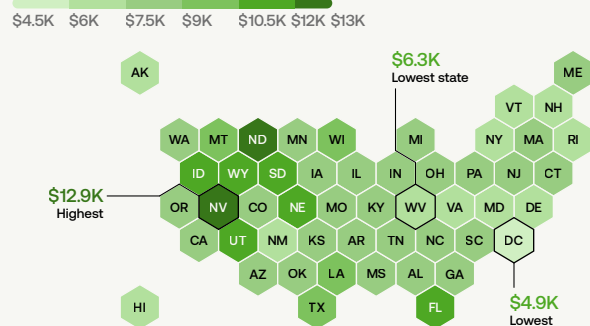
By state



Source: Internal Revenue Service

Average QBI deduction (2022)

By state



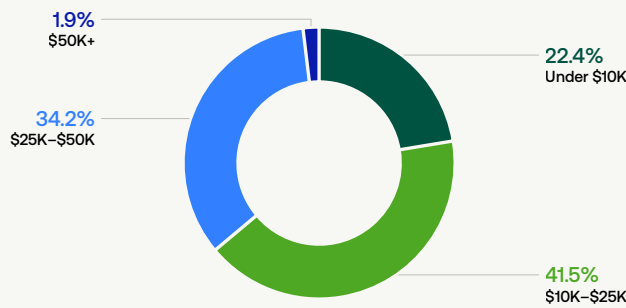
Source: Internal Revenue Service

What is the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)?

The EITC is a fully refundable tax credit for low- and moderate-income workers, particularly those with children. In 2022, 24.1 million returns claimed the EITC and received \$60.1 billion in benefits. The average credit was about \$2,500. Sixty-five percent of total benefits went to tax filers with an AGI under \$25,000, and provided a benefit equal to more than 20% of their pre-tax incomes.

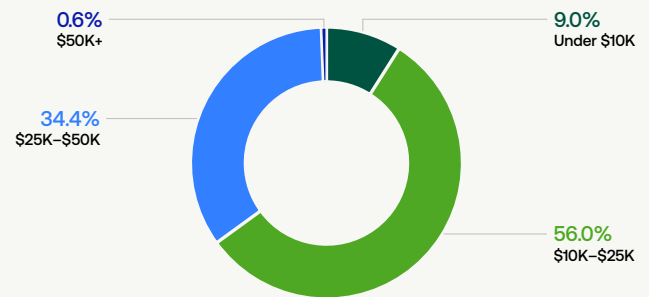
EITC distribution (2022), by AGI group

Share of returns receiving credit



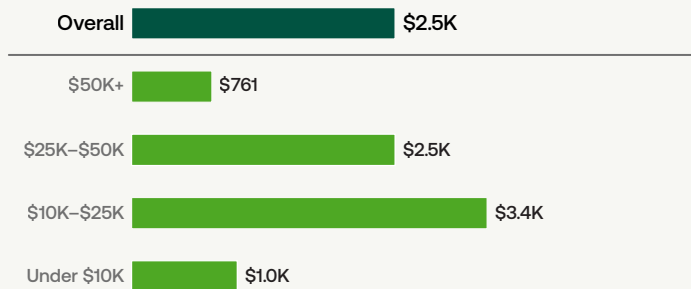
Source: Internal Revenue Service

Share of EITC benefits paid



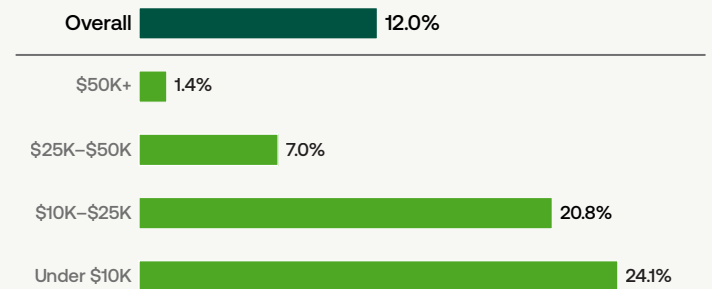
EITC credits (2022), by AGI group

Average credit



Source: Internal Revenue Service

Average EITC relative to pre-tax income of recipients



Tax credits are taken off the taxes filers owe. Some tax credits are **refundable**. This means that even if a tax filer is eligible for a credit that exceeds the total tax they owe, they can still get the full value (fully refundable) or partial value (partially refundable) of the credit as cash. The largest tax credits are the Earned Income Tax Credit, which is fully refundable, and the Child Tax Credit, which is partially refundable.

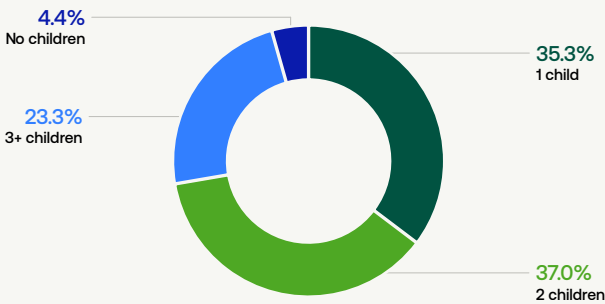
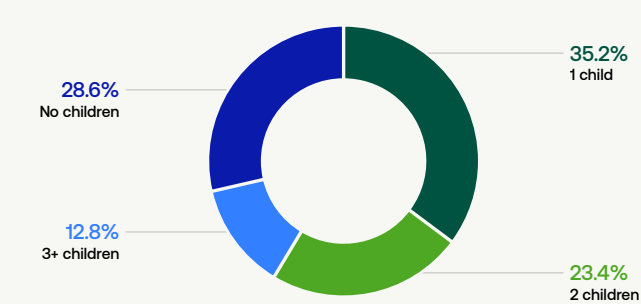
How does EITC vary by the number of children in a household?

The maximum EITC amount increases with the number of qualifying children. In 2022, over 95% of EITC dollars went to taxpayers with children. Families with one child received 35.3% of all EITC dollars, families with two children received 37.0%, and families with three or more children received 23.3%. In contrast, childless adults received 4.4% of total EITC dollars, although they accounted for 28.6% of EITC recipients.

Distribution of EITC benefits (2022), by number of qualifying children

Share of EITC-receiving returns

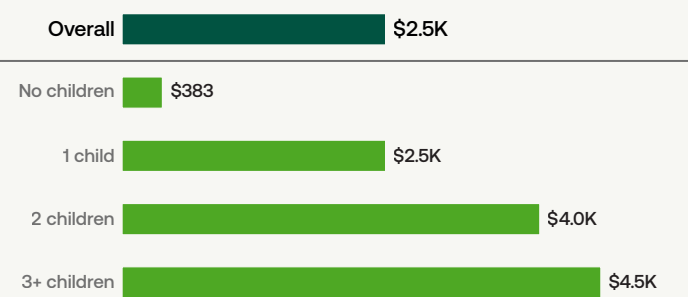
Share of EITC benefits paid



Source: Internal Revenue Service

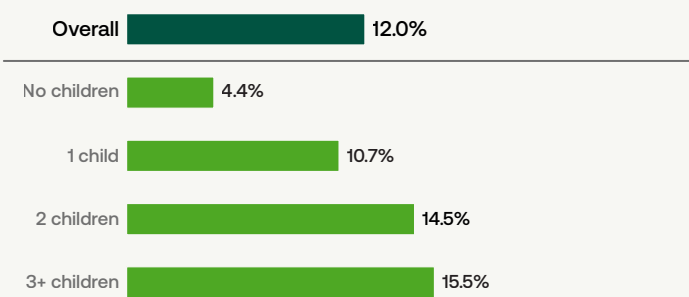
EITC credits (2022), by number of qualifying children

Average credit



Source: Internal Revenue Service

Average EITC relative to pre-tax income of recipients



What is the Child Tax Credit (CTC)?

The CTC is a partially refundable, per-child tax credit available to most US families. The refundable and non-refundable portions of the CTC are administered separately, and eligible families can claim both.

The TCJA doubled the maximum credit from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per child, lowered the minimum earnings families needed to be eligible, and expanded eligibility for higher-income families. It also increased the refundable portion of the credit, called the Additional Child Tax Credit (ACTC), from \$1,000 to \$1,400 (indexed to inflation). This means that if a tax filer is eligible for a credit that exceeds how much they owe in income taxes, they can receive up to the cap amount back as cash.

These changes to the CTC would have expired at the end of 2025, but were made permanent by the OBBBA. The legislation also increased the maximum non-refundable per child credit further to \$2,200.

Child Tax Credit provisions

Category	Pre-TCJA (2017)	TCJA (2018)	OBBBA (2025)
Maximum credit per child (under age 17)	\$1,000 per child	\$2,000 per child	\$2,200 per child (indexed)
Maximum Additional CTC (ACTC)	Refundable up to \$1,000 per child; 15% of income over \$3,000	Refundable up to \$1,400 (indexed); 15% of income over \$2,500	Made TCJA changes to CTC permanent
Refundability formula for ACTC	15% of earnings above \$3,000, not to exceed the ACTC maximum of \$1,000 per child	15% of earnings above \$2,500, not to exceed the ACTC maximum of \$1,400 per child	
Earned income threshold for credit to begin	\$3,000	\$2,500	
Income threshold for credit to begin phasing out	\$75,000 (head of household and single) / \$110,000 (married filing jointly)	\$200,000 (head of household and single) / \$400,000 (married filing jointly)	
Phaseout rate	Credit is reduced by \$50 for every \$1,000 above phaseout threshold		
Credit for other dependents (non-children)	None	\$500 non-refundable credit per non-child dependent	
Refundable vs. non-refundable nature	Up to \$1,000 could be refunded	Refundable up to \$1,400; \$600 non-refundable	Both refundable and non-refundable credits adjusted annually for inflation
Indexing for inflation	No indexing	Refundable portion adjusted upward with inflation each year	

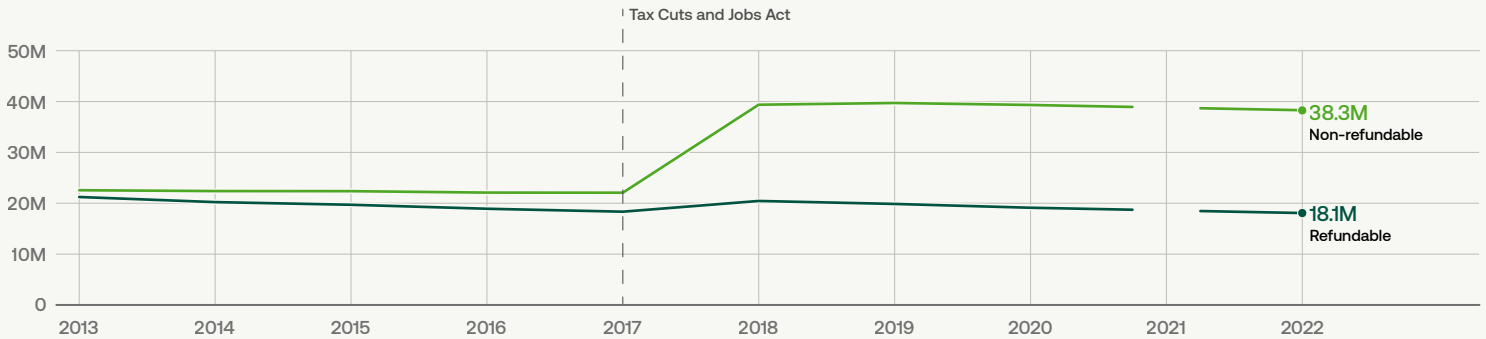
Source: Adapted from Congressional Research Service

How many tax returns claim the CTC?

With expanded CTC eligibility, claims of the non-refundable credit jumped 78.4% between 2017 and 2018 and benefited the filers of 38.3 million returns in 2022. The number of returns claiming the refundable ACTC increased from 18.3 million in 2017 to 20.5 million in 2018. It fell to 18.1 million in 2022.

Number of returns claiming the CTC

By refundability



Source: Internal Revenue Service

Note: In 2021, Congress temporarily expanded CTC benefits. The IRS reported expanded benefits separately and did not distinguish by refundability. Data for 2021 not included.

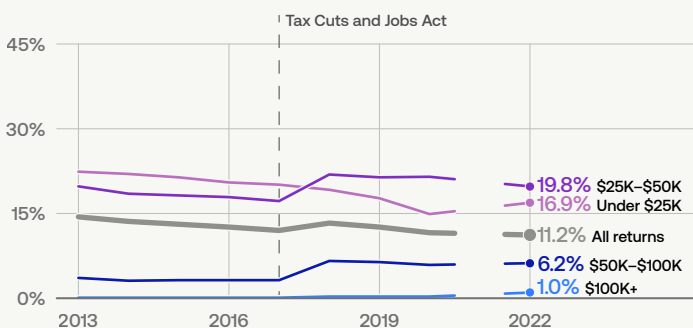
How do claims of the CTC differ by income?

In 2017, 12.0% of tax returns claimed the refundable ACTC, while 14.4% claimed the non-refundable CTC. In 2018, those shares increased to 13.3% and 25.6%, respectively.

Lower-income households are the most likely to claim the ACTC because they often owe little or no federal income tax. In 2022, 18.2% of returns with an AGI under \$50,000 claimed the ACTC; 19.0% did so in 2017. Before the TCJA, the non-refundable CTC was primarily claimed by filers earning \$50,000–\$100,000. After the law expanded eligibility to higher income tax filers, it became most common among those with an AGI over \$100,000. Between 2017 and 2018 the share of these filers claiming the non-refundable credit nearly tripled, rising from 13.7% of returns to 41.0%.

Share of returns claiming the CTC, by AGI group

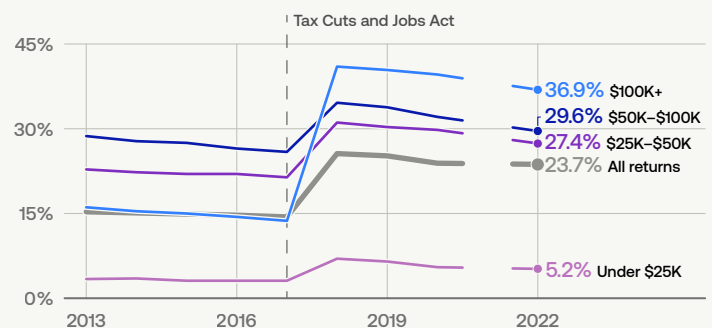
Refundable



Source: Internal Revenue Service

Note: In 2021, Congress temporarily expanded CTC benefits. The IRS reported expanded benefits separately and did not distinguish by refundability. Data for 2021 not included.

Non-refundable

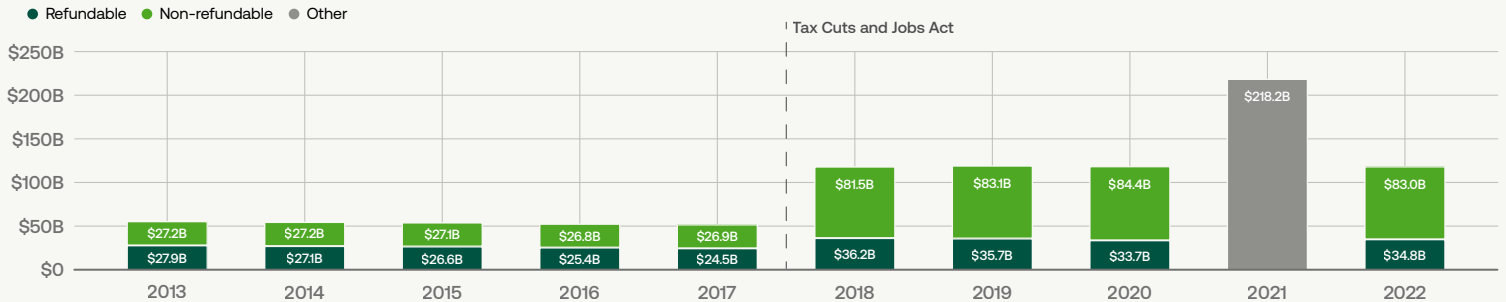


How have total CTC benefits changed since 2017?

Total CTC benefits rose from \$51.4 billion in 2017 to \$117.7 billion in 2018. The value of the refundable portion increased from \$24.5 billion in 2017 to \$36.2 billion. Non-refundable CTC benefits rose from \$26.9 billion to \$81.5 billion. Aside from increases in the credit in 2021 due to its temporary expansion in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the aggregate value of the claims has remained steady since. Between 2017 and 2022, total benefits going to families with AGI over \$100,000 had a more than eightfold increase, from \$5.2 billion to \$42.0 billion.

Total value of CTC benefits

By refundability

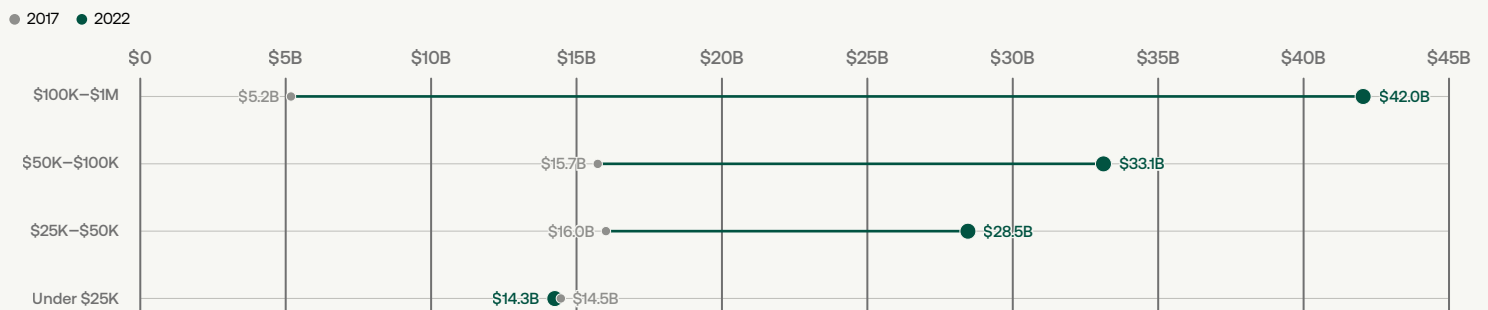


Source: Internal Revenue Service

Note: In 2021, Congress temporarily expanded CTC benefits. The IRS reported expanded benefits separately and did not distinguish by refundability.

Total CTC benefits

By AGI group



Source: Internal Revenue Service

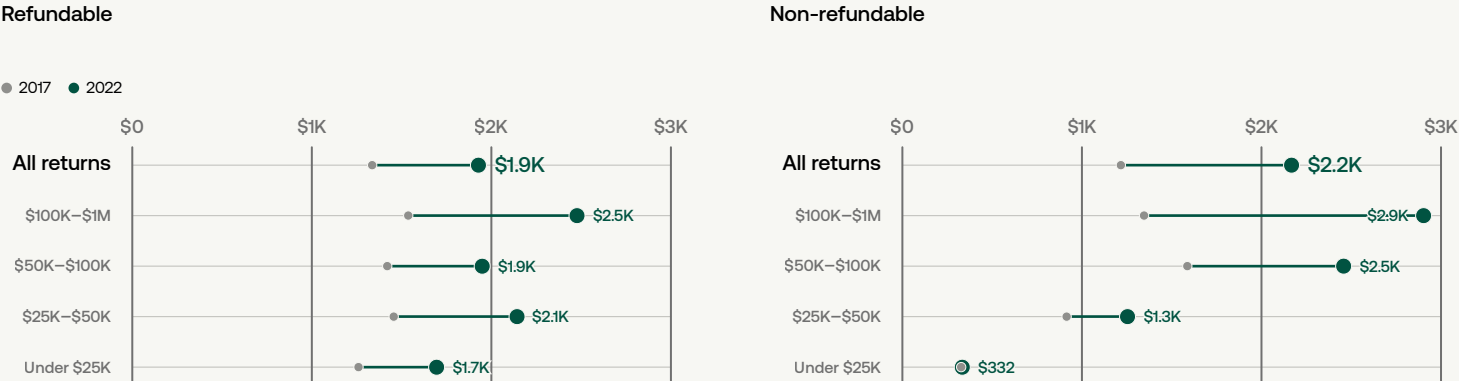
How much do families receive from the CTC?

Average non-refundable CTC benefits grew more than refundable ones after the TCJA, since the credit doubled while the refundable portion increased 40%. Across all returns, the average non-refundable benefit rose from \$1,218 in 2017 to \$2,070 in 2018 to \$2,168 by 2022. The average refundable portion increased from \$1,336 to \$1,772 in 2018 and reached \$1,928 by 2022.

Refundable and non-refundable benefits increased the most for middle- and higher-income filers. For example, returns with an AGI of more than \$100,000 saw their average refundable CTC rise by \$434 between 2017 and 2018 and by another \$507 by 2022. Meanwhile, this group’s average benefit from the non-refundable CTC portion more than doubled between 2017 and 2018.

Returns with lower income had more modest increases in average benefits. Among those with AGI under \$25,000, average refundable benefits increased \$435 between 2017 and 2022. Non-refundable benefits were almost unchanged.

Average CTC benefit, by AGI group



Source: Internal Revenue Service

Chapter sources and data timeliness

Publishing agency	Program	Publication name	Release date	Most recent period in the data
Internal Revenue Service	Statistics of Income	Individuals, Individual Income Tax Returns Tables and Complete Report (Publication 1304)	Oct. 2024	2022
		Historic table 2 (SOI bulletin)	Jan. 2025	2022
		SOI Tax Stats - Historical Table 23	Historic table, no longer being updated	2018
	News releases	Press release titled “IRS provides tax inflation adjustments” each year.	Annually in the fall for the following tax season	2024

See sources and notes section at the end of this report for detailed citation information.

Most of the data described in this chapter is compiled and published by the IRS’s Statistics of Income (SOI) program. While these data provide valuable insight, the USAFacts team encountered some limitations in the data:

- Tabulated topline data typically lags two to three years, with the most recent individual tax data being from 2022.
- Tax data is not easily findable on the IRS’s website. Users must have a strong working knowledge of existing tables and the US tax system to answer simple questions.
- Tables are only available in .csv or Excel files where there is a separate file for each table and each year. This makes the data difficult to work with.

Chart sources and notes

For each **chapter**, all chart names are listed, and additional information is provided for each.

1. Chart sources and notes are structured as follows:

Chart title: Source(s)

Note(s):

2. For all population-adjusted data where the source does not provide adjustments, we use intercensal/postcensal estimates from the US Census Bureau, unless otherwise noted. Source details can be found in the citations for the “Population” chart below.
3. Fiscal years (FY) are equivalent to the federal fiscal year, unless otherwise noted. The federal fiscal year begins on October 1 of the previous year and ends on September 30 of the following year. For example, FY 2024 began on October 1, 2023, and ended on September 30, 2024.
4. USAFacts compiles data for government revenue, spending, and debt, as well as on family and individual income and taxes from various government sources, including the Office of Management and Budget, the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Federal Reserve. The full citations are not included below; to see detailed descriptions and notes about our methodology for compiling this data, please visit: <https://usafacts.org/methodology>.

Federal individual income taxes

Total individual income tax collected: Internal Revenue Service (IRS) (2024). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (All Returns: Selected Income and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 1.1 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>.

Number of tax returns filed: Ibid.

Average tax return adjusted gross income: Ibid.

Long-term capital gains as a share of AGI: Ibid.

Share of AGI from long-term capital gains (2022), by AGI: Ibid.

Average effective federal income tax rate, by AGI: IRS (Multiple years). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (All Returns: Selected Income and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 1.1 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>.

Average effective federal income tax rate, by state: IRS (Multiple years). *SOI Tax Stats* (Table 1. Returns with Positive Gross Income (AGI): Number of Returns, Shares of AGI and Total Income Tax, AGI Floor on Percentiles, and Average Tax Rates (Table 1 [multiple years].csv)). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-adjusted-gross-income-agi-percentile-data-by-state>.

Share of federal income taxes collected, by AGI: IRS (2024). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (All Returns: Selected Income and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 1.1 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>.

Share of federal tax returns filed, by AGI: Ibid.

Share of returns claiming itemized deductions, by AGI: (1) IRS (Multiple years). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (Individual Income Tax Returns with Itemized Deductions: Sources of Income, Adjustments, Itemized Deductions by Type, Exemptions, and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 2.1 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>; (2) IRS (Multiple years). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (All Returns: Sources of Income, Adjustments Deductions and Exemptions, and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 1.4 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>.

Number of returns and amount claimed, by itemized deduction (2022): Ibid.

Share of returns claiming itemized deductions, by type of deduction: Ibid.

Share of returns claiming SALT deduction, by AGI: Ibid.

Average SALT deduction, by AGI: IRS (Multiple years). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (Individual Income Tax Returns with Itemized Deductions: Sources of Income, Adjustments, Itemized Deductions by Type, Exemptions, and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 2.1 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>.

Share of returns claiming SALT deduction, by state: IRS (Multiple years). *Historic Table 2* (Historic Table 2 state data tax year [multiple years].csv). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-historic-table-2>.

Share of tax returns claiming charitable contributions deduction, by AGI: (1) IRS (Multiple years). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (Individual Income Tax Returns with Itemized Deductions: Sources of Income, Adjustments, Itemized Deductions by Type, Exemptions, and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 2.1 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>; (2) IRS (Multiple years). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (All Returns: Sources of Income, Adjustments Deductions and Exemptions, and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 1.4 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>.

Average charitable deduction, by AGI: IRS (Multiple years). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (Individual Income Tax Returns with Itemized Deductions: Sources of Income, Adjustments, Itemized Deductions by Type, Exemptions, and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 2.1 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>.

Share of returns claiming charitable contributions deduction, by state: IRS (Multiple years). *Historic Table 2* (Historic Table 2 state data tax year [multiple years].csv). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-historic-table-2>.

Share of returns claiming home mortgage interest deduction, by AGI: (1) IRS (Multiple years). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (Individual Income Tax Returns with Itemized Deductions: Sources of Income, Adjustments, Itemized Deductions by Type, Exemptions, and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 2.1 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>; (2) IRS (Multiple years). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (All Returns: Sources of Income, Adjustments

Deductions and Exemptions, and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 1.4 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>.

Average home mortgage interest deduction, by AGI: IRS (Multiple years). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (Individual Income Tax Returns with Itemized Deductions: Sources of Income, Adjustments, Itemized Deductions by Type, Exemptions, and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 2.1 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>.

Share of returns claiming home mortgage interest deduction (2022), by state: IRS (Multiple years). *Historic Table 2* (Historic Table 2 state data tax year [multiple years].csv). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-historic-table-2>.

Share of tax returns claiming QBI deductions (2022): (1) IRS (Multiple years). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (Individual Income Tax Returns with Itemized Deductions: Sources of Income, Adjustments, Itemized Deductions by Type, Exemptions, and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 2.1 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>; (2) IRS (Multiple years). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (All Returns: Sources of Income, Adjustments Deductions and Exemptions, and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 1.4 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>.

Average QBI deduction (2022), by AGI: IRS (Multiple years). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (Individual Income Tax Returns with Itemized Deductions: Sources of Income, Adjustments, Itemized Deductions by Type, Exemptions, and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 2.1 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>.

Share of returns claiming QBI deduction (2022), by state: IRS (Multiple years). *Historic Table 2* (Historic Table 2 state data tax year [multiple years].csv). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-historic-table-2>.

Average QBI deduction, by state (2022): Ibid.

EITC distribution (2022), by AGI: IRS (2024). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (Individual Income Tax Returns with Earned Income Credit. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 2.5 [2022].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>.

EITC credits (2022), by AGI: Ibid.

Distribution of EITC benefits (2022), by number of qualifying children: Ibid.

EITC credits (2022), by number of qualifying children: Ibid.

Child Tax Credit provisions: (1) Adapted from: McDermott, Brendan (2025). *The Child Tax Credit: How it Works and Who Receives It*. CRS Report R41873. <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R41873>; (2) One Big Beautiful Bill Act, HR 1, 119th Congress (2025).

Number of returns claiming the CTC, by refundability: IRS (2024). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (All Returns: Selected Income and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 1.1 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>.

Share of returns claiming the CTC, by AGI: Ibid.

Total value of CTC benefits, by refundability: (1) IRS (2024). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (All Returns: Selected Income and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 1.1 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>; (2) IRS (2024). *SOI Tax Stats - Advance Child Tax Credit payments in 2021* (Table 1: Classified by adjusted gross income). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-advance-child-tax-credit-payments-in-2021>.

Total value of CTC benefits, by AGI: IRS (2024). *SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income* (All Returns: Selected Income and Tax Items. Published as: Individual Complete Report (Publication 1304), Table 1.1 [multiple years].xls). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-statistical-tables-by-size-of-adjusted-gross-income>.

Average CTC benefit, by AGI: Ibid.